

The Hongkong Telegraph

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Barometer 29.89

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May 17, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 71° p.m. 80
Humidity 94 " 90 "

May 17, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 70 2 p.m. 71
Humidity " 94 " 90 "

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THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1917.

四月廿七日五五英語

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TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE FUTURE OF THE EMPIRE.

General Smuts on the Impossibility of a Republic.

London, May 16.

General Smuts was the guest of the House of Lords and the House of Commons at a banquet held in the Royal Gallery, Viscount French presiding.

In the course of a speech, General Smuts said the spirit of comradeship on the battlefields of Europe would be more powerful than any instrument of government they could invent. Our commonwealth would go to pieces if its world-wide communications were not maintained. Germany in the first thirty years would have settled everywhere those communications, and the day would have come when the Empire would have been jeopardised by the cutting of the communications. Now that the world outside Europe had been cleared of the enemy, we had been almost providentially brought to the position that we could consider the future problem as a whole. He hoped that when the time for settlement came we should remember not merely Central Europe but the whole British Empire. He did not wish the Empire to have fought in vain. We had not fought for material gain, not for territory, but for future security. But the difficult question of future constitutional relations and readjustment within the Empire remained. We were not an Empire in the German sense, but a system of nations, almost sovereign, almost independent—rather a commonwealth than an Empire. Its future government was entirely a new problem. The system of the United States would not work, and we did not want to standardise the nations of the Empire. The only solution was supplied by our traditions of freedom and self-government. There were two potent factors upon which we must rely. The first was hereditary kingship.

"You cannot," said General Smuts, "make a Republic of this country of British commonwealth nations, because you would have to elect a President not merely here but everywhere throughout the Empire, in India and in the Dominions—and here you are confronted with an absolutely insoluble problem. Let us be thankful for mercies. We have a kingship which is really not very different from a hereditary Republic, and I should not be very surprised if from the time came when our Royal Prince, instead of getting their Consorts from the Princelings of Europe, will seek their Consorts in the outlying portions of the Empire."—(Laughter and cheers.)

After commenting on the present system of Imperial Conferences as not being completely successful, General Smuts suggested the co-ordinating of the most important rulers of the Empire once yearly to lay down a common policy. Diplomatic finesse was not understood by the Dominions, and if our foreign policy were going to rest on the whole Empire it must be more simple, more intelligible and nobler, and there must be no dispute as to the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament, which would always be the senior partner. It might be said that hereditary kingship and a common council at the head of affairs would be insufficient to keep the whole system together. He disagreed with that.—(Cheers.) If we were true to traditions we must exercise a far greater and more beneficial influence on the history of mankind than ever. It would depend largely on us whether in the present struggle the great prize was achieved or whether the world would again be plunged into disaster. The prize was within our grasp, if we had the strength of soul to see the thing through without fighting.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

Three Points of Agreement

London, May 16.

A message from Petrograd states that the three cardinal points on which the Government, the Executive Committee of the Duma and the Committee of Soldiers and Workmen have agreed are:—

1.—Unity of front between the Allies.
2.—Full confidence of the revolutionary democracy in the reconstructed Cabinet.
3.—Plenitude of powers for the Government.

Another Resignation.

London, May 16.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that M. Miliukov has resigned.

THE MESOPOTAMIA CAMPAIGN.

London, May 16.

A Mesopotamia official message states:—Although there have been no important operations, during this month we have taken 136 prisoners.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

Macedonian Success.

London, May 15.

A French Macedonian communiqué states:—Venezelist troops in conjunction with French troops in the region of Ljumino have successfully captured two works north of Haddi-Barinah, taking prisoners. Counter-attacks here and on Shadadieh and Dohropolli completely failed.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

Magnanimous Peace Promise.

London, May 15.

Continuing his speech in the Reichstag, the Imperial Chancellor, von Bethmann Hollweg, referred to the unequalled battles raging during the past month on the West Front. Up to day the British and French showed no readiness for peace. The most recent utterances from London said that the war aims announced two years ago were unaltered.

The Chancellor rejected the idea of arriving at peace by announcing a willingness to renounce success. Equally, he declined to set forth a programme of conquest. The latter, he said, would help as little as the former to win victory and end the war.

He added: If Russia is willing to stop further bloodshed, if she renounces conquest and if she wants peace with us, we will not disturb her permanent relations in the future nor obstruct her by antagonistic demands. Bethmann Hollweg believed that a mutual understanding could be attained which excluded oppression and left no sting.

The military position, he said, was better than ever, the enemy on the West being unable to break through. "The deeds of the U-boatmen speak for themselves, and even neutrals will recognise that. We are approaching a satisfactory finish when war aims will be negotiable. I am in full harmony regarding our war aims with the supreme army command."

Separate Peace Impossible.

Petrograd, May 15.

The Council of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates has issued an appeal to the army not to forget that the regiments of William are destroying revolutionary Russia. The loss of a free Russia would be an irreparable loss. A separate peace is an impossible thing and it is evident that German Imperialism, after defeating the western Allies, will turn on us, seize the country and enslave the Russians. Peace will not be achieved if you do not check the enemy's pressure on the front. How can you accomplish this if you remain inactive in your trenches? Do not renounce the offensive. Fight for liberty and fear the enemy's traps of fraternisation. Peace will not be obtained by separate treaties or the fraternisation of separate units. This will only lead to the loss of the Russian Revolution, the safety of which does not lie in peace or a separate armistice.

THE MARK OF THE BEAST.

Sights in the Evacuated District.

Mr. Ernest Marshall, London correspondent of the *New York Times* writes in the *Observer* (March 30):—

I have just returned from a visit to the British Front in one of those districts from which the Germans have reluctantly retreated. I have seen the vestiges of war, the horrible debris of actual fighting. That is indeed hell. But it is nothing by comparison with the indescribable things which the German Army did before it abandoned the territory it had held for two and a half years. For some of the ruin it is quite possible to see that "military necessity" could be invoked; but for much that was done one may search in vain for any justification.

A spirit of wanton destruction for the sake of destruction, a spirit of spiteful determination to leave a lasting imprint of the German occupation upon the land reluctantly given up, a spirit of ferocity which in innumerable instances became mere bestiality—all these influences came into the interpretation and execution of the orders issued by the German High Command.

have spoken to people who have seen, some of them, the ruins of Messina, and others the havoc of parts of San Francisco after the earthquake. Take Messina and San Francisco and Valparaiso, and throw in what one can conceive of Pompeii and Herculanum, and roll them all into one, and the most vivid imagination could scarcely arrive at a conception of the realities in stricken France.

Two characteristic instances must suffice. One was Bapaume, a fair-sized town with some public buildings of, judging by the ruins, imposing architecture. With the exception of some

portions of the city hall and a tower attached to it, and a few remnants of shattered walls of the cathedral, Bapaume is a mass of shapeless debris. It might be advanced that in destroying the high buildings the retreating army wished to deprive the pursuing foe of observation points valuable from a military point of view. To this there are easy answers. First, if that was his object, the German neglected to destroy an eminence over which ran the old walls of the town and which so commands the view of the surrounding country that the German himself selected it as his chief observation post.

Secondly, if his object was to destroy all high buildings, his work was badly executed, for the highest construction in Bapaume was the city hall tower which, though shattered, is quite available as a sign of vantage from which to survey the neighbourhood.

The systematic way in which Bapaume was destroyed was only equalled by the thoroughness with which it was looted. Everything worth transportation had been carried away. The painted Stations of the Cross in the church had been cut out of their frames. I examined them closely, and the evidences of this were incontrovertible. The mural frescoes, of course, could not be removed, but all of them, with one single exception, had suffered the fate of the shattered walls. This one exception was a representation of the Redeemer on the Cross, another of the many instances of the kind that have been remarked in the path of this war.

But, over and above the inevitable destruction, there are evidences of such bestial ferocity and mean spitefulness that only a system which repressed the good instincts common to all humanity could make it possible for men to indulge in such an orgy of pollution. I saw the remains of what had once been a handsome chateau. Part of the library was still remaining. Most of the

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

ITALIANS' PROGRESSIVE RAIDS.

London, May 15.

An Italian official message says: There is an intense artillery duel between Tolmino and the sea. Our raids have led to considerable progress on the slopes of Monte Cucco and the hills east of Gorizia and also at Vertesizza. We simultaneously advanced in the northern sector of Carso and reached the lines eastward of Dossolaita. The number of prisoners is 200. Bombs were dropped on enemy encampments and supply columns to the east of Gorizia.

DAMAGES AGAINST M.P.

London, May 16.

A naturalised German-born British subject named Gruban has been awarded £4,750 sterling as damages against Mr. Frederick Handel Booth, Member of Parliament for Pontefract (iron master and chairman of the Yorkshire Iron and Coal Co.).

It was alleged that Booth had induced Gruban to make over to Booth his share in an engineering business by falsely representing that otherwise Gruban would be interned.

THE WESTERN OFFENSIVE.

Enemy's Determined Attack.

London, May 16.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states: Further details of the fighting this morning show that the enemy deliberately attempted by four strong and concerted attacks, powerfully supported by artillery, to drive us out of Bullecourt and the section of the Hindenburg line eastward of the village. The first attack temporarily gained a foothold in our trenches on the right flank position of the Hindenburg line. Our counter-attack immediately ejected the enemy, who left 250 killed and wounded. Our artillery dispersed a simultaneous attack on the left flank and repulsed a third attack on the north-eastern corner of Bullecourt. A fourth attack, delivered from the south and south-east drove back our posts from the western portion of the village for a hundred yards. The enemy's losses were heavy. Hostile artillery fire was heavy on the Scarpe. Two enemy aeroplanes were brought down and another was driven down. Two of ours are missing.

French Artillery Struggle.

London, May 16.

A French communiqué says: The artillery struggle continued in different sectors. It is confirmed that the enemy sustained very heavy losses in yesterday's attacks.

elves were empty. Presumably the most valuable or most interesting books they once contained had been carried away. Those that remained were defiled in a fashion which can only be mentioned within the walls of a man's club or smoking-room.

Even the dead had not been left to sleep peacefully in their graves. French cemeteries had been desecrated, and tombs had been violated, the lot of a silver crucifix, such as often adorns the coffin of the well-to-do in France, had been opened. Leaders of fine had been cut into, for what purpose it is difficult to conceive, unless it was with the idea that the corpses had been buried with jewellery, which might be valuable as loot. Some officials had been stripped of their lead.

In every place where there remained the vestige of a human habitation there was filth. There was filth also upon priestly vestments which had been thrown out of a vestry in the private chapel of a country house in which German officers had been billeted for two years. The headquarters staff had before leaving fired their revolvers at the pictures and mirrors, and one of them said to the lady of the chateau: "Shall we take your piano away with us or smash it? It must be one thing or the other." The Frenchwoman smiled with what the man who told me the story described as the irony which belongs to her class. "Let it be broken, gentlemen," she said and the gentlemen broke it up.

These are some of the material aspects of the German occupation of this now reconquered French territory. Such was, pathetically, as one encountered when following the French and British armies as they moved slowly and laboriously over the crater-pitted country abandoned by the Boche. This one exception was a representation of the Redeemer on the Cross, another of the many instances of the kind that have been remarked in the path of this war.

But, over and above the inevitable destruction, there are evidences of such bestial ferocity and mean spitefulness that only a system which repressed the good instincts common to all humanity could make it possible for men to indulge in such an orgy of pollution. I saw the remains of what had once been a handsome chateau. Part of the library was still remaining. Most of the

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph
—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.
China Bazaar Co's. Meeting;
12 a.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph
—9.15 p.m.

Saturday, May 19.
Assault at Arms on Volunteer Parade Ground.

Interport Rifle Shooting at King's Park, Kowloon.

Monday, May 21.
Licensing Board.—Election of J.P.

Saturday, May 26.
Second Gymkhana Meeting at Happy Valley.

Hon. J. M. Robertson. Mr. Wilson has adopted the wise course of presenting as proof of German crimes the evidence of Germans themselves or of unprejudiced neutrals. In the first instance he proves up to the hilt that Germany started the war, and falsified documents seized in Belgium to make it appear that a secret convention against Great Britain and Belgium existed between Great Britain and Belgium. The German Army is shown by extracts from the diaries of German soldiers to have been guilty of the systematic murder of wounded and prisoners; use of asphyxiating gas and liquid-fire projectors; crimes against the Red Cross; misuse of the white flag; murder of medical officers and stretcher-bearers; use of poison; gross maltreatment of prisoners; use of non-combatants; severe murder of women and children; wholesale massacre of civilians; outrage of women; torture of women; forced labour and deportation of women and men; pillage; destruction of historic buildings and objects of art; and murder of priests. The German army, with fewer opportunities, has to its discredit the bombing of open towns and murder of non-combatants, while the German naval arm has excelled in ruthlessness and brutality, if that be possible, the outrages of the land to see. The sinking of the Lusitania and other passengers, indiscriminate scattering of mines; wanton bombardment of open towns; torpedoing of hospital ships and the murder of Captain Fryatt are some of the exploits for which the German navy is responsible. Mr. Wilson fittingly closes his article with a brief account of German atrocities in the United States.

Mr. Robertson confines himself to an examination of the claims made by the Germans that France committed the first overt act of war. French aviators were said to have flown over Belgium and to have thrown bombs near Karlsruhe and Nuremberg on August 1 or 2. The Mayor of Nuremberg wrote on April 3, 1915: "It has never been conveyed to the knowledge of the command of the 3rd Bavarian Army Corps that bombs had been thrown, before or after the declaration of war, by enemy aviators on the Nuremberg-Kaiserslautern line. All the allegations of this kind and all the reports of the journals have been recognised to be false." Privy Councillor Riedel, the magistrate of Nuremberg, and Professor Schwalbe, three prominent Germans, have announced that the very report which was given by the German Government as the ground for its declaration of war against France was absolutely false. It is too late in the day to be surprised at any infamy perpetrated by the German Government, but it is as well that exposure by comparatively honest Germans should be placed on permanent record.—*N. C. Daily News*.

GERMANY SELF-CONVICTED.

A Record of Crime.

It is desirable from every point of view that the crimes against humanity and international law committed by Germany should not be allowed to be forgotten. Unhappily it is true that a number of well-meaning people are always prone to raise the cry that it is the higher morality to let by-gones be by-gones, forgetting that while this policy can be defended in regard to unpremeditated lapses from rectitude which are regretted as soon as committed, it is inapplicable to premeditated crimes to which the offender glorifies. Considerable value, therefore, attaches to two brochures: one a reprint of an article by Mr. H. W. Wilson, entitled "Convicted out of her own Mouth," which originally appeared in the *National Review*, and the other "German Truth and a Matter of Fact" by the Right

GENERAL NEWS.

Five Million British Soldiers. A White Paper has been issued giving, in token form, the Army Estimates of effective and non-effective services for the year 1917-1918. It is shown that the number of men on the Home and Colonial establishments of the Army, exclusive of those serving in India, is 5,000,000.

£2,000 for Charities.

Unsettled estate of the gross value of £1,007,185, the net personally being £952,232, was left by Mr. Francis R. Skitt, J. P., of Butler's Court, Bexleyfield, Bucks, joint chairman of Reckitt and Sons, Ltd., manufacturers of Reckitt's Blue, who died on January 25, aged ninety. He bequeathed about £22,000 to hospitals and other charities.

The Yunnanese in Szechuan. Chengtu, May 6.—Benter's correspondent is officially informed that General Lo Pei-kin's Yunnanese troops continue looting people's houses in the Eastern suburbs and seeing that General Tai Kan is unable to restrain them it is urgently necessary that the Peking Government should request General Lo Pei-kin to restrain his soldiers and leave the vicinity.

Hun Agents in the States.

Birmingham, Ala., April 4.—Reports that German agents are working in Southern States, particularly in the tobacco and cotton belt, to incite negroes against the United States Government, were confirmed here to-day by local Federal agents. These officials announced that steps already had been taken in this district to prevent effective results from arising out of the activities.

£1,687,000 Hun Works Seized.

The Svenska Dagblad of Stockholm, states that the Russian Government has taken over the large waterfall on the Upper Wacken River in Finland together with a generating station designed to develop 300,000 horse power, which will be ready next year. The works have cost £1,687,500 and the principal shareholder in the concern is the Deutsche Bank.

A Fighting Bishop.

In refreshing contrast with the pacific prattle are the robust utterances of the Right Rev. J. T. Murphy, R.C. Bishop of Port Louis, South Africa. "Let no one speak of peace," says this militant ecclesiastic, "until it is gained through incontestable victory"—and again, "There can be no acceptable peace until reparation is made for the crimes that cry out to Heaven from land and sea." Other parsons, please copy!—John Bull.

Tax on Patent Medicines in Japan.

Owing to the growing demand for patent medicines, the Japanese Government's revenue from the tax connected therewith has markedly increased. According to investigations conducted by the Finance Department, the revenue from the tax for the last financial year ending the 31st March, amounted to Y2,832,357. The amount has been increasing by about Y240,000 yearly in recent years. In view of this, the revenue for the current fiscal year is expected to reach Y3,000,000.

Wonderful!

The Frankfurter Zeitung published a telegram from its Berlin correspondent, who states that he learns from a reliable source that the Entente are trying to persuade the captains of neutral ships to poison the supplies of food if German submarines ask for them on the high seas. The newspaper comments on this remarkable statement as follows:—"This is another characteristic proof of the uncivilized methods of warfare which the Entente are waging against Germany."

Education after the War.

When the war is over revised regulations by the Board of Education for technical schools will come into force. A draft has been framed and sent out to local education authorities to solicit observations and suggestions. Points upon which stress is laid are securing the interest of employers and workpeople in technical instruction, and obtaining teachers with trade experience for that instruction, and the need for developing the higher technical work and research work done in local colleges.

NOTICES.

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NOTICE.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FOURTEENTH YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, at 11 a.m. on FRIDAY, the 18th May, 1917, to receive a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1916, and the Report of the General Manager and Consulting Committee, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditor.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th May, to the 18th May, both day inclusive.

THE CHINA-BORNEO
CO., LTD.

W. G. DARBY,

General Manager.

G. MOUSSON, R.

Any European, Non-Asian or

Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding £250.

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TO BE LET—HOUSES in Austin Avenue, KOWLOON. Apply E. B. R. c/o E. D. Sassoon & Co.

TO BE LET—No. 2 STEWART TERRACE, FURNISHED. Apply—H. E. Pollock, Prince's Buildings.

TO BE LET—SMALL FURNISHED FLAT. Very Central. Moderate rental. Apply Box 1281. "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO BE LET—Very COMFORTABLE FLAT for Europeans. Saifer Terrace, Nathan Road, KOWLOON. Apply to Kayamally & Co., 5, D'Aguilar Street.

TO BE LET—First class FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for Single Men, or Married Couples, with or without board. Electric Light and Bells. Use of Telephone. Terms moderate. Tel. No. K. 3. Apply T. E. Ball, Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

TO BE LET—FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, and A FLAT in Humphreys' Buildings, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—Kowloon Marina Lot 48, with wharf, area 58,000 sq. ft. suitable for coal storage or erection of godowns.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1917.

HUN RULERS AND HUN PEOPLE.

Lord Buckmaster might have been better occupied, at a time like the present, than in making a fool of himself at the League of Nations meeting the day before yesterday. "We have got to separate the German rulers from the German people; to destroy one and to support the other." This is the sort of thing to which our brilliant politicians of the Aquith, Hildane, McKeans and Buckmaster type have been treating us all the way through the war; and now that we have been fighting for nigh upon three years, they still have not learned wisdom; still have not discovered that a Hun is a Hun, he be duke or be dairyman. The attitude taken up by Lord Buckmaster and his (perhaps all too many) supporters would have been a perfectly reasonable one at the commencement of the war; for there was no Britisher—certainly no travelled Britisher—who had not friends among the German people; most of us had heard the Kaiser and the Crown Prince fiercely abused by some of these German friends; many of us knew of cases wherein Germans had voluntarily exiled themselves for life, rather than submit to the rule of their demented Emperor and his villainous counsellors. Under such circumstances how could Lord Buckmaster, or how could any good citizen of Hongkong, feel other than that the Germans were much-oppressed people and that, were it not for the system of government that prevailed in their country, they would be quite nice folk to sit down to dinner with every day?

But what has the war proved? Had the Germans been men, not one of the foul acts, which will forever be associated with the name of their race, would or could have been committed. Would British or French or Italian soldiers have stooped to the unmentionable offences which the Hun troops have delighted to commit? Would British or French or Italian civilians, of any and every social class, have lent themselves to the base trickery, espionage, plotting, lying and news-gerbling which have been the breath of the nostrils of the Boches' non-combatants? If, at the bidding of mad Kaiser, the German soldiers had invaded France and Russia, while their sailors sought battle with British war craft, and had steadfastly adhered to the rules of the game, we would shake hands with them to-morrow—merely feeling that they were the victims of a system, and that they had done no more than their duty as soldiers or sailors, even though they were misguided, in obeying the commands of their Emperor. Again, had they been Russian peasants, Cossacks, Turks—ill-informed, without any education, and acting out of blind loyalty to an idolised monarch—even though they had been guilty of burnings, ravishings, snorkegs, cold-blooded murders, etc., any fair-minded Britisher would yet have been ready to make some excuse for them. But can any sort of excuse be made for our enemies as they are?

The Germans are probably the best-educated in the world; even their peasantry know more of books and of scientific developments than many thousands of Britishers on whose schooling large sums have been spent. Not one of the Germans had been kept in ignorance as to the aims of their Government during all those years of preparation for "The Day". Not one of them saw anything disgraceful or contemptible in abuse of hospitality, in poisoning the minds of native races with lies, in scheming, year after year, while enjoying the protection of the British, to gain as much information on international affairs as possible. And—perhaps most important of all—an enormous percentage of Hans of all classes had, for years past, held their Kaiser in utter loathing. Then where shall we find excuses for "the German people"? They were neither ignorant, nor blinded by loyalty to their rulers; nor were they merely a warlike people that loved fighting for its own sake, as the French and British admittedly do. They hate war—as we understand it. Meeting, man to man, on fair field, is the very thing of which they have the greatest horror, as a race; and it has been simply shown that only as a last resource, only when poison, fire, submarine, fire from behind women and prisoners, etc., have failed—will they come out into the open and put up a fight. Vanity and jealousy and cupidity, not anxiety to do battle, underlay their vast preparations; and they thought to conquer the world with one or two swift, terrorising strokes. Failing in that, they showed themselves in their true colours. Then how can Lord Buckmaster, or any of the miserable sentimentalists who composed the late Government of Home, have the effrontery to tell us that "we have to support the German people"? The people are as vile as their masters, and there is not a pin to choose between von Bothmann-Hollweg and the waiter who used to bring us our soap, or the barber who used to cut our hair. The whole race has sold itself to the devil and, at any rate so far as the present and the next generation are concerned, it is quite beyond redemption. In view of these facts we prefer the guidance of common sense to the delusions nowise preached by Lord Buckmaster.

Our Manuel.

We bear no animosity towards Senor Don Manuel de Sequeira, but we wish he could be persuaded to leave Hongkong and give some other place a turn. There is probably not an ounce of vice in him; doubtless his worst faults are that he has no love for work or soap and water, and that he cherishes a keen affection for camsha whiskey. Therefore, from time to time, (Tuesday's appearance was about his thirtieth) he makes his bow before the magistrate, on a charge either of vagrancy or of drunkenness. Now seeing that, in the Chinese and Indian mind, Manuel may rank as a Britisher, we surely have legitimate ground for complaint. The Don is a Brazilian, and we see no reason why Brazil should not have the honour of entertaining him. This Colony was tired of him a long time ago, and the best thing to do with him is to ship him back to his ancestral home, even though this may cost the taxpayers a few hundred dollars. He certainly is no "catch" for Hongkong.

China and the War.

We should really like to meet the man who could explain to us just what China is planning and thinking and doing in regard to the war. It is hard to say whether the painful or the ludicrous predominates in the present situation. Weeks ago, the Parliament decided that war ought definitely to be declared; and, since then, there have been endless discussions—all leading to nothing. The position now seems to be that no further steps can be taken till a new Cabinet is formed; and, according to the Hongkong vernacular press, the first step has been taken by the impeachment of Tsan Ki-shui—on what grounds deponent sayeth not. Tsan, we all know, is an ambitious man, and hints have not been wanting in the Northern papers to the effect that he is simply Yuan Shih-k'ai over again, as regards possessing an eternal hunger for supreme power. Between his impeachment and the fact that the Minister of Communications, having been accused of enormous embezzlements and having been placed under arrest has now been allowed to go scot-free, we have a pretty kettle of fish in Peking; and Heaven only knows where the tang is going to end. Meanwhile is China, or is she not, coming actively into the war? We only ask for information. At his election we were all led to expect greatness of Li Yung-hung; but, so far, not many of these have come along, and President Li appears to be to-day just what he was ten months ago: little more than a puppet in the hands of conflicting political parties.

Royal Marriages.

In his speech at the Parliamentary banquet, General Smuts has touched on a point to which the British public is daily giving more thought: marriages in the Royal Family. The present war has more than exploded the old theory that matrimonial alliances between the Royal Houses of various countries would make for the world's peace. In 1882 Queen Victoria's favourite son, the late Duke of Albany, married a German princess. Yet to-day, despite the fact that she lives on the bounty of the British Crown and is domiciled in England, that lady's son and brother are both in arms against King George! And many other examples of this kind of thing could be quoted. After all, why should our princes and princesses go abroad for their marriages? Why should modern custom insist on our royalties marrying other royalties? In mediaeval times (and even for later) it was by no means uncommon for a prince to choose a wife from among his father's subjects. We believe we are quite as loyal as any of our neighbours, but this does not prevent our feeling that much would be gained, both physically and mentally, by royal generations to come, if the Heir Apparent married into the British peerage or if—as General Smuts suggests—he took a wife from among the people of one of the Dominions.

DAY BY DAY.

MEN'S EVIL MANNERS LIVE IN
BRASS; THEIR VIRTUES
WE WRITE IN WATER.—Henry
VIII.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 63rd anniversary of the death of Nathaniel Hawthorne.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 4d./16d.

In Hospital.
We greatly regret to learn that Mr. Adam Gibson, the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, has been taken ill and has had to go into hospital.

Unlawful Possession.

A Chinkee was charged before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, with being in possession of two pieces of copper. A fine of \$5 was inflicted.

Cigarette and Tobacco Fund.

We have been asked to state that the draw, on behalf of the above Fund, in connection with the rifle match, Hongkong versus Shanghai, will take place on Friday evening at 6 p.m., as indicated on the ticket.

A Stolen Hen.

Before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with stealing a hen. Defendant said he wanted to sell the fowl to raise enough money to take him to Macao. He was sent to prison for six months, it being stated that he was a banishee who had returned before the expiration of his term.

Gambling Raid.

Before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, four men and nine women were charged with gambling at a house in Des Voeux Road. One of the men was alleged to be the keeper of the house. The women said that as it was wet they gathered there to talk. The men said they had merely gone to sit down. One man said he had gone to collect a debt. A fine of \$2 was imposed in each case.

WAR FUNDS.

Penang Chinese and the
Income Tax.

In its report on the meeting between Mr. Pountney and the Penang Chinese, the *Straits Echo* says there was a large attendance at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Pountney was welcomed by Mr. Cheah Kee Ee and, having made a few remarks proceeded to answer questions put and to explain knotty points. In conclusion he said that they must have uniformity to enable the officer in charge of the collection of War Tax to deal with the returns. He was quite sure they would find reasonable treatment from the War Tax Office, provided that the public extended to War Tax officers reasonable treatment. He exhorted them to maintain mutual assistance to the Collector of War Tax. When they got the machinery in proper running then the public would find it a most reasonable department.

Mr. Cheah Kee Ee said that the Chamber was much obliged to Mr. Pountney for the explanation and elucidation of the War Tax Ordinance to the Chamber, which appeared to be rather complicated. He hoped Mr. Pountney's explanation would help the public to make the proper returns and that he also expressed the hope that the amendments put forward would be recommended to Government and accepted.

Mr. Quash Beng Kee said that the Chinese did not oppose the tax. They knew money was required to prosecute the war to a successful conclusion for the Allied arms, and the Chinese were quite prepared to do anything in their power to support the Government. It should not be thought that the Penang Chinese were opposing the tax. They were afraid that inquisitorial methods would be introduced. From the assurance given by Mr. Pountney he was sure everything would go on smoothly. He assured the Collector-General of War Tax that the Chinese Chamber would give the Collector-General and the Collector every assistance.

IN MEMORY.

I hear the joyous song-birds sing
Their sweetest lays unceasingly,
They strike an echoing chord in me
Which doth remind me that 'tis
Spring.

But Spring and Winter come and
go.

My soul is dead with grief and pain,
One day mayhap 'twill live again
If time should soften down the
blow.

Whene'er I wander through the
glade

Where he and I had sweet dis-
course,
In fancy lie there a curse
As when my homage last I paid.

The contented look, the pallid
face,

The leaden eyelids closed indeed,
The deathly calm, the ceased
breath,

The coffin, his last resting place,

Appear to me so plain and clear
As though it were but yesterday.

When the final debt did pay
Of life, and left this earthly sphere.

The branches of a cypress tree,
Shield now his resting place and
ay.

The songing winds thereon will
play

A funeral dirge in memory.

The dear young life, so full of
dreams,

Filled with ambition's potent
lure

And full of grit that can endure

Though life prove not just what
it seems,

Nipped in the bud of tender
youth

Without a chance to show its
power

To overcome when stormclouds
lower

Which strike the very root of
truth.

A life, so full of promise fair,
Surrendered for a grand ideal,

The common good, the public
weal.

Self-sacrifice, the power to dare.

But not in vain fall those stout
hearts

Who may not sing the victor's
song;

Their brave attempt to right the
wrong

Lives long and influence imparts;

An influence o'er the future
race

Who glory in their country's fame

And must one day uphold her
name

And guard it ever from disgrace.

At war's first note he heard the call

Of duty, and straightway he went

Full cognisant of what it meant,

The sacrifice of life, of all.

I say him, his dear manly form,

The day before he must embark,

Erect, and blithe as the lark,

Clad in his sober uniform.

In eager haste to meet the foe

And 'gainst them lead his gallant
men

He bade farewell, but not o'er
then

Did he his sorrow at parting show.

His one desire to help defend

His country in her hour of need.

And sow in foreign lands the seed

Of liberty 'mong foe and friend.

But one short week and then

arrived

A message: wounded, coming
home;

So short a time away to rose.

To reach the goal for which he
strived.

A gallant charge, and he the first

To take the shock of steel 'gainst
steel,

And show his courage, valour,
zeal,

Till smitten by the blow accurst.

Soon back across the seas he
came,

With joy we hoped and prayed

He might,

Do nought that he would e'er

undo.

So, confident, we looked to see

Him grow to lofty man's estate,

And little guessed relentless fate.

Would so soon issue her decree.

All that is passed and gone for
sore.

Our fondest hopes are shattered

now.

To the Almighty's word we bow

And wait for the great Judgment

Day.

From all earthly sorrows,

still

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkins, D. S. P. (Reserve) State:—
Police Reserve.

Monday, May 21.—Class 12

(Inspector Grant).

Tuesday, May 22.—Class 14

(Inspector Gerrard).

Wednesday, May 23.—Class 13

(Inspector Gordon).

Friday, May 25.—Class

MARINE COURT ENQUIRY.

The Hearing Continued To-day.

The enquiry proceeding at the Marine Court into charges of misconduct against the Chief Officer of the a.s. Phempenh, W. J. Stokes, was resumed this morning, the Court being constituted as before.

Mr. E. H. Sharp, K. C., again represented the Captain, and Mr. H. E. Pollock, K. C., appeared for the Chief Officer.

Mr. Pollock was permitted to first call Mr. N. G. Major, Chief Officer of the a.s. Manpouri, who was last year master of the a.s. Phempenh. He said that during that time Mr. Stokes was Chief Engineer, and he found him a satisfactory and competent engineer. He was always ready, and kept everything in good order. The ship was an old one and Mr. Stokes frequently complained of the main bearing. They had often to stop because of the bearing. He had had the misfortune to have a drunken Chief Officer and he then stopped the man's drink, but did not stop the engineers' drink. That would not be reasonable, and he would not give such an order as "No treating." Mr. Stokes had often addressed him as "Mr. Man." It was a favourite expression of his, and was not intended as an insult. Asked regarding the refusal of the Chief Engineer to sign the entry in the log respecting the Chief Officer's drunkenness, witness said he would have entered the fact of the refusal in the log. He had been asked to put more cargo on the Phempenh than she would properly carry, but he had refused to do so. The boat belonged to the same owners as now.

Mr. Pollock went on to ask the Captain's opinion on several of the incidents of the case.

Cross-examined, Captain Major said that a Captain could stop all drink on board if he thought it was necessary. It was not usual for the Captain to be addressed as "Mr. Man," and a thin-skinned man might take umbrage at it. It was not the thing for the Chief Engineer to interfere with the loading of the ship, unless she was overloaded. He did once have to complain to his owners about the interference of Mr. Stokes with the other departments, but after a talk with Mr. Stokes and the other officers, matters were quiet and went on happily.

Answering further questions by Mr. Pollock, witness stated that the agents at Saigon did frequently try to persuade him, both as Chief Officer and Master, to allow more cargo on board.

Replying to a member of the Court, witness said that was one of the reasons why he was dismissed.

Evidence was next given by Dr. Arculli, who was doctor on board the Phempenh. On April 9, he was having breakfast with the Captain when Mr. Stokes brought a glass of dirty water in. The Master told Mr. Stokes to pump again, and then it would probably be clean. He later tested the water and found that it was quite pure. Witness went on to describe the incident of the engine stopping in the Malacca Straits, and told of how the ship shook. He thought they had struck something.

Mr. Pollock questioned the witness regarding several of the incidents, he saying that the conversations regarding the water were quite friendly.

Mr. H. Conway, formerly Chief Officer of the a.s. Phempenh, next gave evidence. He spoke of Mr. Stokes handing him two resignations from the 2nd and 3rd Engineers. That was on April 6. Mr. Stokes asked for the time to be stated, and this was done. He thought the entry in the log about the drinking water was quite fair, and that there was likely to be trouble arising from the Chief Engineer's methods of testing it.

In reply to Mr. Pollock, witness said that when the Chief Engineer was walking about with the samples of dirty water he was probably taking them to the Captain.

You do not suggest that there was anything wrong?—I should think under these circumstances that if he found the water tainted he should keep it to himself.

It was not to his advantage to

make trouble?—You would not think so.

Answering further questions, witness said that Mr. Stokes' conduct was likely to cause trouble, as the Chinese would think the water was contaminated. There was no approach to an attempt to mutiny among the emigrants. He would not say that Mr. Stokes had tried to commit an act of treachery or had attempted to induce others to do so.

Answering Mr. Shenton, witness said these journeys up on deck with dirty water were quite unnecessary.

Lee Yuen, one of the partners in the Wo Fat Sing, next gave evidence, saying that on March 29 he was managing the shipping business at Saigon and went on board the Phempenh to see about further cargo being put on board. He saw the Captain, who sent for Mr. Stokes and asked him whether he could take any more cargo on the ship. Mr. Stokes did not answer and sent for the Second Engineer. When he came Mr. Stokes asked witness how it was that he wanted a favour done and never paid for it. He had never requested Capt. Major to overload his ship and Capt. Major was not dismissed from the Company because he refused to do so. Capt. Major on many occasions made reports about Mr. Stokes.

Replying to questions by Mr. Pollock, the witness said Captain Major's complaint was a verbal complaint. There was a good deal of complaint about the "chow" supplied.

They had never tried to put more cargo on the ship than it should carry, even though freights were high, because the ship was valuable and was not insured. He heard Mr. Stokes say that if any more cargo were loaded he and his men would go over the side.

E. J. Spink, formerly master of the a.s. Phempenh, said that his period of command embraced two voyages to Saigon and back. On January 7 he left Saigon and arrived here on the 15th. During the voyage he encountered very bad weather and there was a fracture of the steam pipe to the windlass. Just before reaching Hongkong, he sent an officer with a message to the Chief Engineer asking if it were possible to have the steam pipe mended before arriving in Hongkong. The officer came back, closely followed by Mr. Stokes, who asked why he (witness) had used the words "was it possible?" He said he was quite hurt by it and considered it was one of those tactless things which had better been left unsaid, as, of course, it was quite possible. Witness explained the matter and the incident closed. There was another incident on January 14, at about 8 p.m., when he thought the engines had stopped. He asked the Chief Officer to send the Chief Engineer a note, "with my compliments," asking why the engines had stopped. He replied on the back of the note that the engines were not stopped but merely eased down. He requested the Chief Officer to write another courteous note, informing him that in the future when it was necessary to ease the engines to let him (witness) know. The Chief Engineer replied that his first duty was to his engines, and it was not always convenient or possible to report, and that he would consider the matter in the future. He then wrote to Mr. Stokes, saying that his first duty was not to his engines but to obey his superior officer and that when it was necessary to ease the engines he was to be immediately informed. He replied that he failed to see where he had disobeyed his superior officer. Witness sent another letter saying that he had not yet replied to the request. On the following morning, he asked the Chief Engineer to come to his room, but he replied that he was on watch and could not come. He sent another message, and he came, and witness told him that being on watch was no excuse for disobeying his summons, as he was quite aware that he usually kept his watch in his cabin for lengthy intervals, leaving the No. 1 in charge. He said he wished to have a serious talk with him.

The hearing was adjourned until to-morrow morning.

THE FREIGHT MARKET.

Messrs. Snowman and Company's Report.

Messrs. Snowman and Co., in their report dated May 12, state:

Since last reporting on the 28th ult., although there has been little change in berth loading rates of freight, rates for time-charter have still further hardened and the fixture of a small Norwegian steamer on the basis of \$20.00 per d.w. ton per month, for one year, is reported. Negotiations for other steamers on the same rate parity are in course of being arranged. During the interval the Saigon/Hongkong rate strengthened slightly during the first part of the period under review but has since weakened. Fixtures of small outsiders were made at \$1.10 and \$1.05 per picul and afterwards, of regular liners, at \$1.05 and \$1.00. A small outsider has been fixed for a number of trips at \$1.00, but just previous to going to press there seems to be little demand and offers for tonnage only come through at 85 cents per picul.

Exports of rice from Saigon from 1st January to 17th April amount to 282,899 tons as compared with 309,288 tons for the same period last year. Quotation for No. 2 white round sited rice stands at \$3.76 per picul f.o.b. Saigon for May/June shipment.

Bangkok/Hongkong: — The rate still remains strong but although the fixture of a small Norwegian steamer was put through at \$1.30 per picul and offers made at \$1.35, when tonnage was offered firm at \$1.40 per picul, no acceptance could be obtained. A fixture has also been made, at \$1.25 per picul for outside the bar loading.

Saigon/Java: — Rates stand at about \$1.30/\$1.35 per picul with nothing reported.

Saigon/Philippines: — The demand in this direction is being well filled by Philippine owned tonnage. Freight rate stands, nominally, at about \$1.25/\$1.30 per picul.

Newchwang/Canton: — A fixture is reported of a small outsider at \$1.25 per picul.

Coal: — We have nothing further to add to our last advice. Rates for local Hongkong businesses have been well maintained and principals have wisely taken advantage of what little tonnage has been offering.

Fixtures Reported: — Honkay/Hongkong, 12 trips, at \$9.25 nett, Hongkay/Swatow at \$10.50, Hongkay/Canton, 2 trips, at \$10.50 and Hongkay/Canton at \$10.50 per ton.

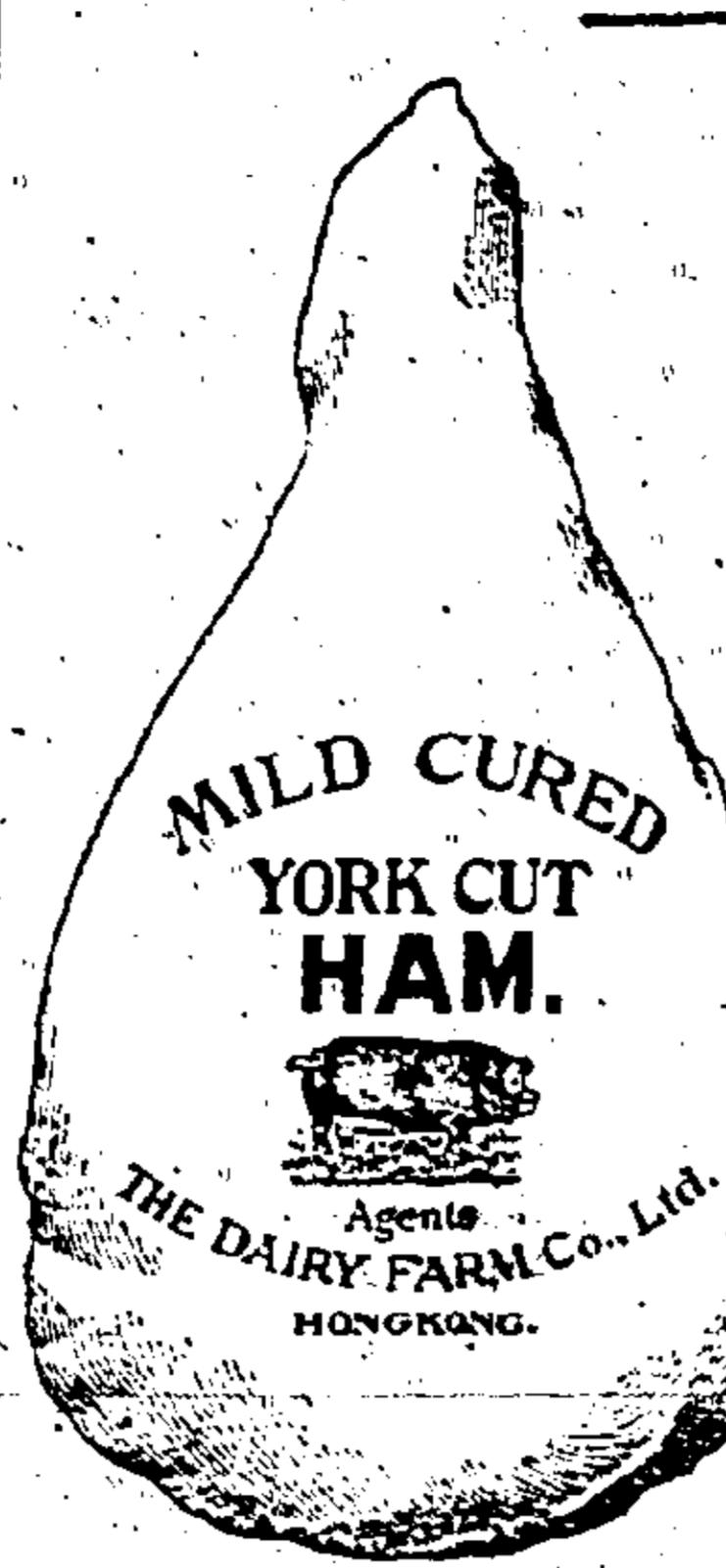
ILL THROUGH NEGLECT.

There are many people, including most women, who will take far more trouble about anyone else's health than their own. This sort of unselfishness is not really kind; it is not right. A person in bad health is always a burden in some way or another. To save others from becoming a burden, and allow one's self to become an invalid, is neither wise nor generous.

Science shows that nine-tenths of the ills which afflict mankind, and women especially, are due to poor and thin blood. This is Anæmia—too little blood, and blood that is not good. From the moment you realize that new blood will put an end to a number of ailments—rheumatism, nervous weakness, indigestion, bloodlessness, and the headaches and backaches of the fair sex—you know that a remedy is in your own hands. For it is well known and proved that Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people are able to make abundance of new blood, and this blood the richest and purest, such as flows in the veins of vigorous, healthy people. It is important, though, to get the genuine Dr. Williams' at wholesale, for substitutes do not help you. Also obtainable direct, one bottle \$1.50, six for \$8., from Dr. Williams' Medicines Co., 96 Sze-chuan Road, Shanghai.

Free, for a post card to above address a useful health handbook, "The Blood and its Work."

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SINGAPORE

THE Steamship

"JACOB,"

having arrived from the above port, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns (downs) of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, at stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong before Bills of lading can be countersigned.

Goods not cleared by 23rd May, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Wednesday, May 19th, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after May 24th, 1917, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN, Agents.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1917.

SAKURA BEER



NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From KOBE

THE Steamship

"s.s. TJIBODAS,"

having arrived from above port Consignees of cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns (downs) of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 24th May 4 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 25th May, 1917 at 10 a.m.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer; otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, Agents.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1917.

\$13.00

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ALL FITTINGS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

We beg to notify the public that we shall be REMOVING OUR STORE on the 21st inst. to NO. 16, DES VŒUX ROAD, the premises now in the occupation of MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON. ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1917.

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TEL. 468.
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WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

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P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

EMPEROR OF ASIA, EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

30,625 tons displacement.

Electric light in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.

One, Two and Three-Room Suites with Private Bath.

Laundry—Gymnasium—Verandah Cafe.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN, MONTEAGLE.

11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.

Twin Screw Steel Steamship, with Modern Accommodations.

Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fares.

S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. ALL STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Points, European Ports and the West Indies.

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J. H. SMITH, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hong Kong.

TELEPHONE 42.

J. H. WALLACE, General Agent, Hong Kong.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

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Regular Service Between SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

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The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, Mar. 21, 1917.

Agents.

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JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach me undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents,

or to REISS & Co., Canton

Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.

Destination	Subject to Alteration	Steamers	Sailing Date
L'DON via Singa- pore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madreira...			
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via Kess- ing, Sh'ui, Mon- tage, Yokkaichi, Shimizu & Yoko- hama...		Kamakura Maru Capt. Shirai T. 12,500 Shidzuoka Maru Capt. N. ma T. 12,500	FRI. 8th June, at noon. WED. 30th June, at noon.
CCUTTA via Spore, Fang & Rangoon, BOMBAY, via Spore, Malacca & C'bo...		Tenshin Maru Capt. Taniguchi Kamo Maru Capt. Inazu Kashima Maru Capt. Tozawa Taisho Maru Capt. Ogawa Benien Maru Capt. Tomits Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda Penang Maru Capt. Kushibiki	THURSDAY, 17th May. FRI. 18th May, at 11 a.m. FRI. 25th May, at 11 a.m. SATURDAY, 8th May. WEDNESDAY, 30th May. SATURDAY, 19th May. SATURDAY, 13th May. SUNDAY, 27th May.
EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL. (CARGO ONLY).			

NEW YORK via Manila,
San Francisco, Panama
and Colon...S Wireless Telegraphy.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.**TOYO KISEN KAISHA.**

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Tenyu Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	23rd May.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	14th June.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	19th June.
Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	3rd July.
Korea Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	14th July.
Siberia Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	25th July.
	1st class to London G\$348. (£7110.0), return G\$644. (£123).	
	" to San Francisco G\$450.	Leave Hongkong
	" cargo only. 1st proceeding to South America.	
	" Persia Maru will call at Honolulu.	
	Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVICE, MISSIONARIES, & ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.	
	Passengers may travel by Rail way between ports of call in Japan free of charge.	

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, ILOILO, LOS ANGELOS.

Steamer Tons & Speed Leave Hongkong

Anyo Maru 18,500 - 15 knots 11th Sept.

For full particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

T. DAIGO, Agent.

Telephone No. 291.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

General Managers.

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

Douglas

CENSORSHIP
PROSECUTION.HONGKONG EDITOR
SUMMONED.Information Which Might be
Valuable to the Enemy.

An interesting case, the first under the Censorship Regulations, was heard before M. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy this afternoon, when Henry Adolphus Cartwright was summoned, as publisher of the *Hongkong Daily Press*, for mentioning the departure from the Colony of an officer of His Majesty's Forces, and of the arrival of two steamers into the waters of the Colony, contrary to the Censorship Regulations, 1917.

Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. F. B. L. Bowley defended.

Mr. Bowley asked his witness that no names of persons or ships should be mentioned in the course of the evidence. Mr. Bowley had agreed.

Mr. Bowley said that he did not understand that he was asked to request the Press to keep the names out. He thought if the suggested course were adopted in Court, the reference to the names and ships would be rather cumbersome.

Mr. Wakeman said that both the summonses were brought under the Censorship Regulations published in the *Gazette*. These Regulations were made for the safety and defence of the Colony. With regard to the first offence, the charge was with publishing on May 8, in the *Daily Press*, information such as was calculated to be directly useful to the enemy, namely certain departures from the Colony. On May 7, the *Daily Press* also published, without lawful authority, the name of two ships arriving in the Colony. The defendant, and also the editors of other newspapers, had received warnings and express directions with regard to the Censorship Regulations. He might add that the Naval and Military authorities considered this a very serious offence, and that it should be dealt with accordingly.

His Worship:—In the event of my convicting, do you ask for a penalty?—Certainly; it is considered a very serious offence indeed.

Mr. Wakeman then put in the two papers containing the entries complained of, and called a Chinese clerk who spoke to buying the papers.

Mr. J. M. McHatchon, of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, said he had seen the notice referred to. The name of one steamer mentioned was that of one of their ships. It arrived in the Colony on May 5. To his general knowledge, the second ship mentioned arrived on May 6 and left on the 7th.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bowley, witness said he could not say to half-an-hour what time their ship arrived, but he thought it was about 1 p.m., and it anchored to a buoy within the limits of the naval anchorage.

In the course of cross-examination, Mr. Bowley put certain questions to the witness, which Mr. Wakeman objected to, and Mr. Bowley said that if the Court was not going to be conducted in the ordinary way, he would ask for the proceedings to be held in camera.

Further questions were put, and these were also objected to, whereupon Mr. Bowley said that the newspapers were permitted to mention boats running on certain routes, and that his question was relevant to that point. If the steamer were going to a certain place, the mention of it would be lawful.

His Worship asked for those routes to be told him.

Mr. Bowley:—I should probably be disclosing State secrets if I told you what they are. I should probably be prosecuted myself. On the list in the paper there are the names of 15 steamers, and you will see we are only summoned for two. That has been going on for months.

Mr. Wakeman:—No instructions have been issued since these regulations were published. They are all aware of that. The Rules say "the name of any steamer."

Witness said that there was nothing in the notice to show,

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Ambrosio, Hongkong Hotel, from Singapore.

Cheungking, from Semarang. Chongkewan Chop Kwong-tailoychan, from Seremban.

Depping Elizabeth, from Manila.

Jechung, from Bindjai.

Jones Laughlin St-El Co., from Poutanak.

Moktoy clo Kwanon, from San Francisco.

Shing Hing Hong, from Saigon.

J. M. BECK, Superintendent, Hongkong, May 11, 1917.

Standardised Ships.

Sir Leo C. Money, representing the Controller of Shipping, stated in the House of Commons recently that arrangements have been made for building about 100 standardised ships of three sizes. They will have a deadweight carrying capacity of 8,000 tons, 5,000 tons, and 3,000 tons. More than 50 of these vessels are already under construction. Negotiations are rapidly proceeding for the purchase of tonnage.

except by the name of the ship and the name of the master, to whom the vessel belonged. There was nothing to show what the destination of the vessel was.

A military officer said he received these papers. It was the opinion of the Military Authorities that such information might be directly or indirectly of use to the enemy. There were many people in the Colony who already knew of the intended departure of the second named vessel. A gentleman whose name should not be mentioned was a passenger on board, and many friends of both sexes went to see him off.

Witness, continuing, said that he was Deputy Censor for the Colony. Speaking from memory, he thought he had given no warning to the Press to refrain from publishing the departure of men from the Colony during the last few months. He had heard of such a warning. He knew that the departure of General Kelly had been mentioned, for it was done at his request, on the suggestion of the General. Witness admitted that before the publication of the Regulations, the Press had submitted "copy" for censorship, but they had since been requested to do so. He admitted that the Garrison Routine Orders were posted up in various public places and that the Orders produced contained the name of the officer referred to in the case.

Mr. Wakeman, objecting to a certain question put, said that the Press of the Colony had received no modification of the Regulations, so far as he was aware. The publication of the other 13 ships' names was technically a breach of the Regulations. The papers might not think there would be any objection, but it was a breach.

Witness said a summons had been taken out against the *Morning Post* about the same thing as one of the summonses in the present case. He had received a letter to the effect that the *Morning Post* had sent an apology, and that the summons had been withdrawn.

Mr. Bowley said there was no intention to defy the Government or anybody else. He thought the first offence was of a very trivial nature. He thought that it was necessary to prove that the publication was contrary to public safety and the defence of the Realm. If any technical offence had been committed, then the proprietors regretted it. With regard to the publication of the ship's name, he submitted that the papers had authority to publish certain ships, and the fact that these two ships complained of had been named was a pure accident. With regard to one of the steamers, all her movements had been published up and down the coast long before the *Daily Press* had published. He asked for the cases to be dismissed with a caution.

Mr. Wakeman said it was viewed as a serious offence. His Worship thought the offence was an overnight on the part of the editorial staff. He imposed a fine of \$20 on each summons.

SMUTS OF AFRICA.

A Character Sketch of a Strong Man.

"Jan Smuts began at the shank-end of our continent driving geese. He is now near the Lice driving Germans. Will that be the final stage?"

It is an interesting question, to us as well as to his own people, for he is now in London taking a hand in Imperial affairs. We have known him by name as a lawyer, a soldier, a statesman, and always as a strong, original personality. Somebody in South Africa once said: "Botha sits all day at a spotless table with a rectangle of virgin blotting paper before him. Smuts burrows his way, from morning to night, through mountains of official paper."

General Smuts has struck us in many ways, and it so happens that a full book about him appears today. It is a "character sketch," by a well-known Afrikaner journalist, Mr. N. Levi, and the Longmans publish it. "You are aware," he said, when the idea of the book was put to him, "that I never court publicity." "Perfectly true," was the reply, "but to such as you publicity comes, whether you like it or not." So reluctantly he gave his consent.

"Jan Smuts"! That is the title of the book and that is the title of the man in his own country. His father, Jacobus Abraham Smuts, was a leading Afrikaner farmer and a politician and—

To him and his wife, nee Catharina Petronella de Vries, was born on May 24, 1870, a man-child not then materially differing from other infants as far as one could see. The venue was Bovenplaats, a "Zwartland" farm, not far from the village of Riebeek West, turning its back on the Maltesbury Mountains that lie between it and the sandy regions towards the Atlantic.

A Son of the Veldt.

Young Jan was "raised" on the veldt, and the living spirit which it gives has been in all his career. He came to Cambridge, did brilliantly as a student, practised law in South Africa, "anticipated Bergson" there, in one of many things he wrote, found fame in the Boer war, and has grown in fame ever since. Here is a word-portrait of him before the war:

Imagine a pale-faced, tremendously serious-looking young man, who appeared much taller than he really was, owing to his thinness; given to holding converse with the pavement, always in thought, and seemingly taking notice of what went on around him; with high cheek-bones and the hungry look that betokens the man whose mind is grappling with many problems.

And here is another vignette of him after the war, that of a man who had ripened physically and mentally:

Gone was the pallor of his face, gone also the thinness of his frame. His skin was now clear with the ruddy glow of health. The ascetic cast of his features had been diminished by a considerable growth of fleshy beard. He had gained remarkably, not only in flesh, but in chest measurement. His expression had changed from one of constant brooding until it bespoke alertness and vigour.

His resourcefulness as a soldier, his instinct for the art of war, have been seen during his recent five East African campaign as a British general. His like qualities when he was our "sweet enemy" in the Boer war are illustrated by this little incident:

Owing to a native's treachery, the troops one night took his camp by surprise, and in absolute silence. Most of his men got away, but, incredible though it may seem, he himself was left sleeping the sleep of exhaustion among some bushes in the Grand range of hills. When he awoke it was some time before he could believe the evidence of his eyes, which persisted in telling him that he was surrounded by a host of enemies. He thought deeply, in a swift man of action, and who might be a hero to his valet if he had one. But he has none, literally or figuratively, for he has attained the only true independence, which consists in a man doing his own work. J. M. in the *Daily Chronicle*.

FOR NATIONAL SERVICE.

Up and be doing, all who have a hand

To lift, a back to bend. It must not be

In times like these that vaguely linger we

To sit our vaunts and hopes; and leave our land

Untended as a wild of weeds and sand.

—Say, then, "I come!" and go,

O women and men

Of palace, ploughshare, easel, counter, pen:

It will carry your names to dates unscanned.

Would years but let me stir as once I stirred

At many a dawn to take the forward track,

And with a stride plunged on to enterprise,

I now would speed like yester wind that whirred

Through breaking pines; and serve with never a slack,

So loud for promptness all around ourtiers!

—Thomas Hardy in the *Daily Chronicle*.

March, 1917.

COMPANY REPORT.

A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd.

The report of the General Managers of the above Company for the year ending December 31, 1916, for presentation to the shareholders at the thirty-second annual ordinary general meeting of the Company (since its registration), to be held at the Hongkong Hotel on Saturday, May 26, 1917, at noon, states—

The net profits of the Company for the twelve months under review, after paying all charges, including the salary of the General Managers, and providing for all bad and doubtful debts, allowing for loss on subsidiary coins, the payment of auditors' fees \$700, and including \$568.80 unclaimed dividends, amounted to \$125,374.75

To which has to be added the balance brought forward from last year ... 239.08

... \$125,613.83

From this there has to be deducted:—

General Managers' commission of 5 per cent. on the net profits for the year as per Article 80 of the Company's Articles of Association ... \$6,268.73

Remuneration of Consulting Committee as per Article 92 ... 2,500.00

... 8,768.73

Leaving available for appropriation ... \$116,845.10

We propose to pay a dividend of 7 per cent., which will absorb ... \$63,000.00

To place to Reserve Fund ... 20,000.00

Write off building improvements, furniture, fittings, utensils of trade ... \$16,056.10

Write off aerated water and other plant and machinery ... 11,024.03

Write off steam launch, steam lighter and motor junk ... 2,919.87

... 30,000.00

Pay to the Staff Provident Fund ... 3,000.00

And carry forward to 1917 account ... 845.10

... \$116,845.10

Reserve Fund.—This, with the addition of \$20,000 as above, will stand at \$200,000.

Consulting Committee.—Hon.

Mr. Lau Chu Pak having resign-

ed, the existing Committee now

consists of Hon. Sir G. P. Chester, C.M.G., Mr. J. Scott Harston, Dr. J. W. Noble and Mr. H. P. White.

Auditors.—The Company's accounts have been audited by Mr. Francis Maitland and Mr. C. Bernard Brown, A.C.A., who offer themselves for re-election.

AMERICA AT WAR.

(Cables from the "Manila Bulletin")

"New York, May 9.—New York state troops will be the first troops of the line to represent the United States in France and it is announced that arrangements now completed will permit the landing of the expeditionary force on French soil early in August.

Washington, May 10.—Mr. McAdoo has warned American shipping companies against disobeying the orders issued by the United States navy with regard to routes to be followed, ports of call and stoppages by men-of-war of the allies. He states that the ships will forfeit their insurance with the government in the event that their disregard of orders makes their seizure by Entente warships necessary.

Washington, May 10.—It is predicted in official circles here that the new peace clause rule of the United States as entente,

GERMANY'S DREAD.

"Crash May Come at Any Hour."

Amsterdam, March 10.—There is little doubt that Germany, fearing the worst both internally and externally, is allowing the outer world to know enough to prepare it for the gravest and most terrible events.

There was astonishment when the Prussian Diet speeches in the last few days disclosed enough to indicate that the German people were in a desperate condition. Revolt, starvation, suicide, diseases were openly admitted.

This morning comes another grave warning, that the next months are regarded as finally decisive on the question of life and death for the German nation.

Hansfeld's Berlin correspondent is made the vehicle for this latest confession, which is tinted with the fear that Germany may not survive the coming orders.

"We approach the end of the bloody drama," says this writer, who, it must be remembered, writes behind the strictest censorship, and he goes on to say that the final scenes will exceed in terror and horror all that has passed hitherto.

After enumerating all the known means of fighting, he adds, perhaps significantly, "and heaven only knows what new and cruel means of destruction" will be produced. He continues:—

"In belligerent countries, perhaps in some neutral countries, but worst of all in Germany in the spring, when the products of the last harvest are finished, the army of home workers will have to struggle against lack of food. It will become a paroxysm of misery, compared with which all aspects of war hitherto are as nothing."

Finally, the result of last month's "Limerick" competition is given, together with performance of the winner and those of the runners-up. All are well done, and form very entertaining reading. These prize competitions are attracting a sufficiently large number of entrants to justify their becoming a permanent feature of the magazine. That for the coming month is a test of alliterative ability. Ten dollars worth of books are offered for the best alliterative description, in six words or less, of the Police Reserve.

This correspondent's whole article is, in short, a reflection of the almost numbing fear which is creeping over Germany when contemplating the possibilities of the next month or two.

Whatever may be said to the contrary, it is certain that for Germany the peril is enormous. Any day may bring forth the internal crash, for their plight is desperate, and may force the army and navy to actions which only desperation could dictate, and with consequences which may suddenly cancel all present conditions as to the nature and extent of the war.

BAPAUME.

British Entry on St. Patrick's Day.

With the British Armies in the Field, March 17.—To-day quite early in the morning our troops entered Bapaume. Achies le Petit and Bieville's also fell into our hands, and the enemy is in retreat across the plains below the Bapaume Ridge.

I had the honour of going into Bapaume myself this morning, and the luck to come out again, and now, sitting down to tell the history of this day—one of the great day in this war—I feel something of the old thrill that came to all of us when the enemy fell back from the Marne and retreated to the Aire.

Bapaume is ours after a short, sharp fight with its last rearguard post. I don't know how much this will mean to people at home, to whom the town is just a name familiar only because of its repetition in dispatches.

To us out here it means enormous things—above all, the completion or result of a great series of battles, in which many of our best gave their lives so that our troops could attain the ridge across which they went to-day, and hold the town which is the gateway to the plains beyond.

Wearing O' the Green.

I have had many strange and memorable walks in war, but none more wonderful than this, for really it was a strange way this road to Bapaume, with all the tragedy and all the courage of this warfare, and all the ugly spirit of it on every side.

I walked through the highway of our greatest battles up from Puisieux past Courcelles with Martinpuich to the right, past the ruins of Desremont Farm, and into the ruins of Le Sare. Thence the road struck straight towards Bapaume, with the grey pyramid of the Butte de Warlencourt on one side, and the frightful turmoil of Warlencourt village on the other.

I did not walk alone along this way through the litter of many battles, through its muck and stench and corruption under a fair blue sky, with wisps of white cloud above and the glitter of spring sunshine over all the white leprosy landscapes of these fields.

Soldiers were going the same way—towards Bapaume. Some of them wore sprigs of shamrock in their buttonholes, and I remembered it was St. Patrick's Day. Some of them were gunners, and some were pioneers, and some were generals and high officers, and they had the look of victory upon them and were talking cheerily about the great news of the day.

The enemy had ruined the road in several places with enormous craters, to stop our progress. They were 20 yards across, and very deep, and fearful pitfalls in the dark. Past the ruins of Le Barque, past the ruins of Ligay, Thilloy and Thilloy, went the road to Bapaume.

Behind me now on the left was Loupart Wood, the storm centre of strife when I went up to it a few days ago, and Grevillers beside it, smashed to death, and then presently and quite suddenly I came into sight of Bapaume.

It was only a few hundred yards away, and I could see every detail of its streets and houses.

A street along the Bapaume Road went straight into the town, and then went sharply at right angles, so that all the length of Bapaume lay in front of me. The sun was upon it shining very bright and clear upon its houses. It was a sun picture of destruction. Bapaume was still standing, but broken and burnt.

Burning Town.

In the middle of Bapaume stood the remnant of the old clock tower, a tower of brown brick, like the houses about it, but broken off at the top, only two-thirds of its former height, and without the clock which used to tell us the time miles away when we gazed through telescopes from distant observation posts, when we still had miles to go on the way to Bapaume. On the right of the old tower the town was burning, not in flames when I entered, but with volumes of white smoke rising slowly from a row

of red villas already gutted by fires lighted before the Germans left.

A colonel came riding out of Bapaume. He was carrying a big German beer-jug, and showed me his trophy, leaning down over his saddle to let me read the words:

Zum Feldrallen Hilfe.

"Is it pretty easy to get into Bapaume?" I asked.

"Barring the heavy stuff," he said. "They're putting over shells at the rate of two or three a minute."

They were, and it was not pleasant this walk into Bapaume, though very interesting.

Fierce Bombardment.

It was when I came to an old farmhouse and in—the shell of a place—on the left of the road (Duhame Equarrisseur, Telephone No. 30) that I knew the full menace of this hour was above and about.

The enemy was firing a great number of shells into Bapaume.

They came towards us with that rushing, bowing noise which gives one a great fear of instant death, and burst, with crashes among the neighbouring houses.

They were high explosives, but shrapnel was bursting high, with thunderclap, which left behind greenish clouds and scattered bullets down;

I went through the outer defences of Bapaume, walking with a general who was on his way to the town, and who pointed out the strength of the place. Lord! It was still horribly strong, and would have cost us many lives to take by assault.

Three belts of wire, very thick, stood solid and strong, in a wide curve all round the town. The enemy had dug trenches quite recently, so that the earth was fresh and brown, and dug them well and perfectly. Only here and there had they been broken by our shell-fire, though some of the dug-outs had been blown in.

Just outside Bapaume, on the south-east side, is an old citadel built centuries ago and now overgrown with fir-trees which would have given a great field of fire to German machine-gancers, and I went afterwards into sniper's posts, and stood at the entrance of tunnels and bomb-proof shelters, not going down or touching any of the litter about because of the danger lurking there in dark entries and in innocent-looking wires and implements.

There was a great litter everywhere, for the German soldiers had left behind large numbers of long-handled bombs and thousands of cartridges, and many tools and implements.

Before getting into Bapaume I crossed the railway line from Arras, through Bieville, which was now on fire. They had torn up the rails here, but there was still the track, and the signal boxes and signs in German.

Im Bahnhof.

Nur 10 km.

That is to say the speed of trains was to be only 10 kilometres an hour into the station.

Another signboard directed the way for Vich and Pferde (cattle and horses), and everywhere there were notice boards to the entering troops was laconic—

"While entering Bapaume we came across a party, the whole of which was accounted for. The mopping up of Bapaume is now complete."

"While entering Bapaume we came across a party, the whole of which was accounted for. The mopping up of Bapaume is now complete."

They fired heavily at our men, but were quickly overpowered. The first message that came back from the entering troops was laconic—

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They fired heavily at our men, but were quickly overpowered. The first message that came back from the entering troops was laconic—

FORBIDDEN FILMS.

Grounds for Rejection by the Censors' Board.

Last year the British Board of Film Censors passed for universal exhibition 4,430 subjects and 904 for public exhibition, said Mr. J. B. Wilkinson, Secretary to the Board, in giving evidence before the Cinema Commission.

Among the grounds for the rejection of over 500 films were:

Impersonation of the King. Irreverent treatment of death. Nude figures.

Excessively passionate love scenes.

Scenes purporting to illustrate "night life."

References to controversial or international politics.

Antagonistic relations of capital and labour.

Scenes tending to disparage public characters and to create public alarm.

Vampire women; the drug habit; white slave traffic.

Materialisation of the conventional figure of Christ.

Scenes depicting the realistic horrors of warfare.

Incidents calculated to give information to the enemy.

Incidents having a tendency to disparage our Allies or to disturb friendly relations with them.

Scenes holding up the King's uniform to contempt or ridicule.

Propaganda films of German origin.

PHILIPPINE TOBACCO and the Chinese.

The possibilities for the establishment of a market for Philippine tobacco in China, which for years was considered as most alluring has apparently taken definite form during the recent visit paid to Chinese ports by the Insular Collector of Internal Revenue, Mr. Rafferty, on his way to America for the extension of the personal propaganda begun there two or three years ago.

Consistent with his purpose to bring the excellent qualities of Philippine tobacco to the attention of both the manufacturers and users of the product, Mr. Rafferty paid a visit during his recent short stay in Chinese ports to leading Chinese tobacco manufacturers and dealers, says the Manila Daily Bulletin, and has apparently succeeded in at least interesting them in the possibilities of better trade in dealing with the tobacco products of the Philippines. Strange as it may appear, Chinese tobacco manufacturers use American leaves in the manufacture of both cigarettes and cigars. The same is the case with the world's market. In 1916 it was found that the chief imported articles have been soya beans and other feeding stuffs, raw rubber, Chili, saltpetre, teak wood, and other exotic woods in which very large business has been done. In the soya bean business the East Asiatic Company is constantly the leading one on the world's market. In 1916 it shipped about 197,000 tons to Japan and Europe, and more than half of it was imported to Denmark for preparation at the Danish soya cake works, which, after being erected in 1918, have been extended, so that it is now able to treat 150,000 tons of beans annually for the making of soya cakes and for the extraction of the oil in the beans. For the further preparation of the extracted oil the works were extended to include glycerine works in 1911, a refinery and soap manufacture in 1913, an oil hardening manufacture in 1915, and a distillery in 1916.

Denmark's Imports of Soya Beans.

The East Asiatic Company states the London and China Express, mentions in its annual report for 1916 that the chief imported articles have been soya beans and other feeding stuffs, raw rubber, Chili, saltpetre, teak wood, and other exotic woods in which very large business has been done. In the soya bean business the East Asiatic Company is constantly the leading one on the world's market. In 1916 it shipped about 197,000 tons to Japan and Europe, and more than half of it was imported to Denmark for preparation at the Danish soya cake works, which, after being erected in 1918, have been extended, so that it is now able to treat 150,000 tons of beans annually for the making of soya cakes and for the extraction of the oil in the beans. For the further preparation of the extracted oil the works were extended to include glycerine works in 1911, a refinery and soap manufacture in 1913, an oil hardening manufacture in 1915, and a distillery in 1916.

Another signboard directed the way for Vich and Pferde (cattle and horses), and everywhere there were notice boards to the entering troops was laconic—

"While entering Bapaume we came across a party, the whole of which was accounted for. The mopping up of Bapaume is now complete."

They fired heavily at our men, but were quickly overpowered. The first message that came back from the entering troops was laconic—

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Chinese Cotton.

The weekly cotton market report of Messrs. J. Sout and Co. for May 10 states:—The excitement ruling in our cotton market mentioned in our last week's circular has simmered down and from strong buyers all round the situation is now reversed, with fair quantities of cotton offering at Tls. 1½ to Tls. 2 per picul lower than last week's quotations. Local Buyers are practically all out of the market awaiting further development and while a few stray transactions are recorded they are mainly for prompt deliveries.

In the circumstances we have nothing fresh to chronicle, as the situation will still be governed more or less by the law of supply and demand. Arrivals of cotton, both here and up north, are still small and unless some improves materially prices cannot decline much. Tone of the Market: Quiet.

SHIPPING.

Douglases b. \$81
Steamboats b. \$17.60
Indos (Def.) b. \$10.90
Indos (Pref.) n. \$40
Shells n. 109/-
Ferries b. \$32

REFINERIES.

Sugars sa. \$110
Malabons n. \$80/-

MINING.

Kailans b. x. d. \$1/-
Langkats b. t. 17
Raubs n. \$2.65
Tromos n. 27/6
Urals n. \$3/-

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, & C.

H. K. Wharves s. \$80
Kowloon Docks b. \$120
Shai Docks b. t. 90

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals n. \$99
H. K. Hotels b. \$100
Land Invest. n. \$97/-
H'phrys Est. b. \$6.25
K'loon Lands n. \$33
Shai Lands b. t. 80
West Points n. \$77

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos b. t. 15/1
Kung Yiks b. & sa. t. 14/-
Shai Cottons b. t. 12/-
Yangtszeopos sa. t. 5.80

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos n. \$8
China Light & P. n. \$4.75
Providents n. \$8
Dairy Farms b. \$23
Green Islands b. \$7.90
H. K. Electric b. \$49
Ropes n. \$151
Steel Foundries n. \$10
Trams, Low Level b. \$6.80
Trams, Peak old n. \$9.80
Trams, Peak, new n. \$1
Laundries b. \$3.40
U. Waterboats n. \$16
Watsons b. \$6.60
Wm. Powells s. \$6.50
Morning Posts n. \$29

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

10.00 A.M. to 8.00 P.M. EVERY 15 MIN.
10.00 A.M. to 8.00 P.M. 10 MIN.
11.00 A.M. to 9.00 P.M. 15 MIN.
12.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. 15 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. 15 MIN.
2.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M. 15 MIN.
3.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M. 15 MIN.
4.00 P.M. to 2.00 A.M. 15 MIN.

NIGHT CARS.

8.00 P.M. and 9.00 P.M. 12.00 to 11.00 P.M. every half hour.
11.00 P.M. to 11.15 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. 10 MIN.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. 15 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. 15 MIN.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. 15 MIN.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. 15 MIN.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. 15 MIN.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAY.

Extra Car at Midnight.

SPECIAL CARS.

By arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Building.

2nd Floor, Road.

There's a Difference
BETWEEN
"GOLD BAND"
AND OTHER
CIGARETTES.

Where nothing could please before
"GOLD BAND" brings pleasure
and satisfaction in a measure
difficult to describe.



PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER & GENERAL
BROKER.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on
THURSDAY, the 18th May,
1917,
commencing at 10.30 a.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell
Street,
without Reserve.

A Fine selection of Canton
Blackwood-ware.

Comprising:-
4 Large Curio cabinets, 2
small curio cabinets, hats and
1 sideboard, 1 overmantel, 1
Lady's desk, 2 couches, 6 hall
chairs, jardinières, flower stands,
tables and stools, photo frames,
etc., etc.

Also
1 Upright grand piano by
"Robinson Piano Co." (in good
condition.)

2 Large Steel Safes.
On view from Wednesday, the
16th inst.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on

FRIDAY, the 18th May,
1917,
commencing at 2.30 p.m.
at "BLUE BUNGALOW,"
Peak Road.

Sundry Household Furniture

Also
1 Upright Grand Piano by
"Lornor" (in perfect con-
dition.)

4 Columbia Grafanola and
records.

On view from Thursday, the
17th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on

SATURDAY, the 19th May,
1917,
commencing at 11 a.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell
Street.

A Large Quantity of Horlick's
Malted Milk, Waterbury's Cod
Liver Oil, Scott's & Anier's
Emulsion, Syrup of Figs, Sugar
of Milt, Vinolia & Otto's Rose
Soap, Coal Tar & Lavender Soap,
Lynn Amara, Lysol, Herpicide,
etc., etc.

On view from Friday, the
18th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
Auctioneer.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions from the Liquidators
of Messrs. Jebsen & Co.,
in pursuance of an order of the
Hongkong Government, to sell
by public auction at 12 o'clock
(NOON) on TUESDAY the 31st
day of July, 1917, at his sales
rooms, Duddell Street.

THE VALUABLE LEASE-
HOLD PROPERTY situate at
The Peak, Hongkong and being
Rural Building Lot No. 19.
In One Lot.

The property consists of:-
The piece or parcel of ground
and premises known as
"Lys Holt," 1/4 The Pe k, situate
near Mount Gough in the Colony
of Hongkong with an area of
124,032 square feet and registered
in the Land Offices as Rural
Building Lot No. 19.

It is furthered that the
unexpired residue of a term of 75
years created thereon by an
indenture of Crown Lease dated
the 23rd day of April, 1896.

The Annual Crown Rent is
£85.00.

The further particulars and
conditions of sale apply to
Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist,
Solicitors for the Liquidators or
to the undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS
1917 Overland Touring Cars,
6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Duddell Street.
Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH
CHINA WAR SAVINGS
ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for
Membership of the above
Association may be obtained
from all the Banks or from the
undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE
SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,

Honorary Secretaries &
Treasurers.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the THIRTY-SECOND
ANNUAL ORDINARY GEN-
ERAL MEETING of the Com-
pany (since it registration) will
be held at the HONGKONG
HOTEL, Hongkong, on SATUR-
DAY, the 26th of May, 1917, at
NOON, for the purpose of receiving
the Report of the General
Managers together with a State-
ment to the 31st December,
1916.

The REGISTER of SHARES
of the Company will be CLOSED
from MONDAY, 21st, to
MONDAY, 28th May, 1917,
both days inclusive, during
which period no Transfer of
Shares can be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS
& SON,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1917.

POST OFFICE.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the un-
darnmented articles are prohibited
from importation into the United King-
dom, either by letter post or by parcel
post.

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured,
including gold coin and articles consisting
partly of or containing gold. All man-
ufactures of Silver other than silver
watches and silver watch cases; Jewel-
lery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such
articles cannot therefore be accepted for
transmission by the Post Office.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The public are informed that the new
regulations adopted by the French
Customs insist that senders of parcels
addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria
must fill in the columns of the regular
Customs Declaration particularly and
exactly, omitting none of the headings
comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary
to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The
full name and address of the addressee
(2) A statement as to whether the contents
are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming
Mails will not be advertised in future.
The Post Office will forward all corre-
spondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy
subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and
Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Mor-
occo cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bul-
garia and the Ottoman Empire are
suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United
Kingdom will in future be forwarded
from Hongkong in bags and the Public
are therefore advised to pack such parcels
very carefully.

Telegraphic advice has been received
from London that the mails despatched from
Hongkong via Siberia to London on
March 13th and 14th 1917 are pre-
sumed lost.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAIIS
OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.
Ta Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays,
9.30 a.m.

Cheung Chow.—Week days, 2 p.m.

Shatin, Sha Tin and Sheung Shui.—
Week days, 4 p.m.

Aberdeen, Autu, Ping Shan, Sai Kung,
Sai Kung and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.

Canton, Samshui and Wuchow.—Week
days, 7.30 a.m. Registration 5 p.m. Let-
ters 6 p.m. Sundays, 5 p.m.

Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m., 1.30 p.m.;
Sundays, 9 a.m.

Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except
Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Namtau and Sanmei.—Week days,
5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Shamian.—Week days, 10 a.m., 4 p.m.;
Sundays, 9 a.m.

Tai Po.—Week days, 7 p.m.

Tung Chung.—Week days, 5 p.m.;
Sundays, 9 a.m.

Tung Chung.—Week days, 5 p.m.;
Sundays, 9 a.m.